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# U.S. POLICY & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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11230

## AMERICA'S CHALLENGE: ENGAGING A RISING CHINA IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

*By Michael Swaine Washington, DC: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2011*

<http://carnegieendowment.org/publications/?fa=view&id=44359>

The emergence of China on the world scene constitutes the most significant event in world politics since the end of World War II. Given its size, location, dynamism, and unconventional approach to many global issues, a rapidly growing China will reshape the global distribution of power and major issues confronting the international community.

As the world's predominant political, economic, and military force, the United States faces a significant challenge in responding to China's rising power and influence, especially in Asia. This challenge will require more effective U.S. policies and a reassessment of America's fundamental strategic assumptions and relationships

11231

## ARAB MYTHS AND REALITIES

*By Marwan Muasher, Project Syndicate, March 8, 2011*

<http://carnegieendowment.org/publications/?fa=view&id=42925>

With Hosni Mubarak's ouster in Egypt – widely considered to have one of the region's most stable regimes until only recently – and Colonel Muammar Qaddafi clinging to power in Libya, there is no clear end in sight to the turmoil sweeping across the Arab world. Protests have already toppled governments in Tunisia and Egypt, leaving other Arab countries faced with widespread discontent.

The unrest caught most people by surprise – both inside and outside the region – and has fundamentally upended at least five conventional beliefs about the Arab world.

11232

## ARAB SPRING FAILS TO IMPROVE U.S. IMAGE.

*By Pew Research Center, May 17, 2011*

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1997/international-poll-arab-spring-us-obama-image-muslim-publics>

As President Obama prepares to make a major address on the tumultuous changes spreading throughout the Middle East, a new survey finds that the rise of pro-democracy movements has not led to an improvement in America's image in the region. Instead, in key Arab nations and in other predominantly Muslim countries, views of the U.S. remain negative, as they have been for nearly a decade. Indeed, in Jordan, Turkey and Pakistan, views are even more negative than they were one year ago.

11233

## **THE ARAB UPRISINGS: A VIEW FROM THE UNIVERSITY ON TAHRIR SQUARE**

*By Lisa Anderson, Marwan Muasher, Wednesday, March 23, 2011 – Washington, D.C.*

<http://carnegieendowment.org/events/?fa=eventDetail&id=3192>

After decades of apparent stability, recent popular uprisings in the Arab world have changed the regional landscape dramatically. From Egypt, where optimism runs high about the prospects for a democratic transition, to Libya, where fears of state collapse and brutal violence are widespread, the region seems to face dramatic and varied political change and challenge. Lisa Anderson, president of the American University in Cairo, shared her perspective on the changes sweeping the region. Carnegie's Marwan Muasher moderated.

11234

## **THE ARAB WORLD IN CRISIS: REDEFINING ARAB MODERATION**

*By Marwan Muasher, Policy Outlook, January 2011*

<http://carnegieendowment.org/publications/?fa=view&id=42386>

For Arabs today, the label "moderate" applies to only one issue: one's position on the Arab-Israeli peace process. Arab states or individuals who pursue or support peace between Israel and the Palestinians and other Arabs through peaceful means are known as "moderates." Those who do not—either by advocating, supporting, or engaging in violence to end the Israeli occupation—are labeled hardliners. As a result, countries like Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan are considered moderate Arab states, while Syria and non-state actors like Hamas and Hizbollah, are deemed hardliners.

11235

## **THE COST OF IRAQ, AFGHANISTAN, AND OTHER GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR OPERATIONS SINCE 9/11**

*By Amy Belasco, Congressional Research Service, March, 2011, 59 pages.*

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/natsec/RL33110.pdf>

With enactment of the sixth FY2011 Continuing Resolution through March 18, 2011, (H.J.Res. 48/P.L. 112-6) Congress has approved a total of \$1.283 trillion for military operations, base security, reconstruction, foreign aid, embassy costs, and veterans' health care for the three operations initiated since the 9/11 attacks: Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) Afghanistan and other counter terror operations; Operation Noble Eagle (ONE), providing enhanced security at military bases; and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF). This estimate assumes that the current CR level continues through the rest of the year and that agencies allocate reductions proportionately.

Of this \$1.283 trillion total, CRS estimates that Iraq will receive about \$806 billion (63%), OEF \$444 billion (35%) and enhanced base security about \$29 billion (2%), with about \$5 billion that CRS cannot allocate (1/2%). About 94% of the funds are for DOD, 5% for foreign aid programs and diplomatic operations, and 1% for medical care for veterans.

## THE COSTS OF WAR SINCE 2001- IRAQ, AFGHANISTAN, AND PAKISTAN

*By Eisenhower Study Group, Watson Institute, Brown University, June 29, 2011.*

<http://costsofwar.org/sites/default/files/Costs%20of%20War%20Executive%20Summary%206%2029%202011.pdf>

Ten Years, 225,000 Killed, and More than \$3.2 - 4 Trillion Spent and Obligated to Date

Nearly every government that goes to war underestimates its duration, neglects to tally all the costs, and overestimates the political objectives that can be accomplished by the use of brute force. Eisenhower knew this, but we could have earlier found this truth in the record of war from Thucydides' History of the Peloponnesian War to Barbara Tuchman's account of World War I, The Guns of August.

Over this long nearly ten years, the United States launched two major wars and engaged in the largest reorganization of its government since the Great Depression. A new weapon, the remotely piloted "drone" aircraft was sent to kill militants in Yemen and Pakistan. More than 2.2 million Americans have gone to war and over a million have returned as veterans. Some who have returned have been honored, a small number have been tried for war crimes, and too many have committed suicide. Americans debated the costs of civil liberties lost at home and cringed at revelations of torture in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Guantanamo. U.S. generals have switched strategies several times and most recently decided to emphasize "population protection" because they realized that, in the words of the new counterinsurgency manual, "An operation that kills insurgents is counterproductive if collateral damage leads to the recruitment of fifty more insurgents."<sup>1</sup> But it is the wounded and the dead – the latter very conservatively estimated at 225,000 and the great majority civilians in Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan – who most urgently require that we not simply turn the page.

## COUNTERREVOLUTION IN THE GULF: HOW THE MONARCHIES ARE STRIKING BACK AGAINST THE ARAB SPRING

*By Kristian Coates Ulrichsen, Foreign Policy, May 6, 2011.*

[http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2011/05/06/counterrevolution\\_in\\_the\\_gulf?print=yes&hidecomments=yes&page=full](http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2011/05/06/counterrevolution_in_the_gulf?print=yes&hidecomments=yes&page=full)

While Tunisians and Egyptians are enjoying their newfound freedoms, forming political parties and holding passionate debates on their countries' futures, across the six Arab states along the Persian Gulf, a counterrevolutionary pushback against the Arab Spring is steadily gaining steam. Autocratic rulers are clamping down hard at home, closing down political space in an attempt to isolate their citizens from the transformative pressures at work elsewhere in the Middle East. It's safe to say that -- at least for now -- the Gulf region is becoming more repressive, not less, with potentially dangerous long-term consequences not only for these oil-rich monarchies but also for their Western allies.

## **EVERYTHING YOU THINK YOU KNOW ABOUT THE COLLAPSE OF THE SOVIET UNION IS WRONG: And why it matters today in a new age of revolution.**

*By Leon Aron, Foreign Policy, July/August 2011.*

[http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2011/05/06/counterrevolution\\_in\\_the\\_gulf?print=yes&hide\\_comments=yes&page=full](http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2011/05/06/counterrevolution_in_the_gulf?print=yes&hide_comments=yes&page=full)

Every revolution is a surprise. Still, the latest Russian Revolution must be counted among the greatest of surprises. In the years leading up to 1991, virtually no Western expert, scholar, official, or politician foresaw the impending collapse of the Soviet Union, and with it one-party dictatorship, the state-owned economy, and the Kremlin's control over its domestic and Eastern European empires. Neither, with one exception, did Soviet dissidents nor, judging by their memoirs, future revolutionaries themselves. When Mikhail Gorbachev became general secretary of the Communist Party in March 1985, none of his contemporaries anticipated a revolutionary crisis. Although there were disagreements over the size and depth of the Soviet system's problems, no one thought them to be life-threatening, at least not anytime soon.

## **THINK AGAIN: FAILED STATES: ON 9/11, THE WEST WOKE UP TO THE THREAT POSED BY FAILED STATES. BUT DID WE ACTUALLY UNDERSTAND IT?**

*By James Traub, Foreign Policy, July/August 2011*

[http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2011/06/20/think\\_again\\_failed\\_states](http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2011/06/20/think_again_failed_states)

"Failed States Are a Threat to U.S. National Security." Only some of them. It has been a truism of U.S. foreign policy since the 9/11 terrorist attacks that the United States is, in the words of President George W. Bush's 2002 National Security Strategy, "threatened less by conquering states than we are by failing ones." Defense Secretary Robert Gates has said that over the next 20 years, the gravest threats to America will come from failing states "that cannot meet the basic needs -- much less the aspirations -- of their people." Both as candidate and as president, Barack Obama has repeated this claim and has sought to reorient policy toward the prevention of state failure.

## **THE IDF AND THE MARCHES ON ISRAEL'S BORDERS**

*By Jeffrey White, Washington Institute, June 3, 2011*

<http://washingtoninstitute.org/templateC05.php?CID=3362>

This weekend may witness another Palestinian attempt to breach the frontier with Israel in a repeat of May 15's "Nakba (Catastrophe) Day," when thousands marched on border fences and crossing points during the annual Arab commemoration of events following Israel's 1948 founding. June 5 is being labeled "Naksa (Setback) Day," marking Israel's defeat of Arab forces in the 1967 war.



11241

## IRAN SANCTIONS

*By Kenneth Katzman, Congressional Research Service, updated May 25, 2011, 68 pages.*

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/RS20871.pdf>

There appears to be a growing international consensus to adopt progressively strict economic sanctions against Iran to try to compel it to verifiably confine its nuclear program to purely peaceful uses. However, there is not a consensus on how effective the sanctions are on core Western goals. In January 2011, Secretary of State Clinton claimed that sanctions have accomplished a core objective of slowing Iran's nuclear program. But, nuclear talks in December 2010 and in January 2011 made virtually no progress, suggesting that Iran's leaders do not feel sufficiently pressured by sanctions to offer major concessions to obtain a nuclear deal. Because so many major economic powers have imposed sanctions on Iran, the sanctions are, by all accounts, harming Iran's economy by reinforcing the effects of Iran's economic mismanagement and key bottlenecks. Among other indicators, there have been streams of announcements by major international firms since early 2010 that they are exiting the Iranian market. Iran's oil production has fallen slightly too about 3.9 million barrels per day, from over 4.1 million barrels per day several years ago, although Iran now has small natural gas exports that it did not have before Iran opened its fields to foreign investment in 1996.

11242

## ISRAEL MUST SET OUT ITS PARAMETERS FOR PEACE

*By Michael Herzog, Financial Times, May 22, 2011*

<http://washingtoninstitute.org/templateC06.php?CID=1633>

When Barack Obama and Benjamin Netanyahu met in Washington last week, reports highlighted their differences. The US president laid out parameters for peace, ahead of the Israeli prime minister's speech to the US Congress this week. The result has seen an existing and dangerous deterioration in Israeli-Palestinian relations combine with a new rift with the US that Israel cannot afford.

Palestinians have just enacted their own version of the Arab Spring. In both the Fatah-controlled West Bank and the Hamas-controlled Gaza Strip, thousands took to the streets demanding not liberty or reforms, but an end to their internal schism. Under pressure, and in the context of regional upheaval, a deal emerged, surprising many.

11243

## LIBYA: UNREST AND U.S. POLICY

*By Christopher M. Blanchard, Congressional Research Service, June 6, 2011, 51 pages.*

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL33142.pdf>

Over 40 years ago, Muammar al Qadhafi led a revolt against the Libyan monarchy in the name of nationalism, self-determination, and popular sovereignty. Opposition groups citing the same principles are now revolting against Qadhafi to bring an end to the authoritarian political system he has controlled in Libya for the last four decades.

The Libyan government's use of force against civilians and opposition forces seeking Qadhafi's overthrow sparked an international outcry and led the United Nations Security Council to adopt Resolution 1973, which authorizes "all necessary measures" to protect Libyan civilians. The United States military is participating in Operation Unified Protector, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) military operation to enforce the resolution. Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan and other partner governments also are participating. Qadhafi and his supporters have described the uprising as a foreign and Islamist conspiracy and are attempting to outlast their opponents. Qadhafi remains defiant amid coalition air strikes and defections. His forces continue to attack opposition-held areas. Some opposition figures have formed an Interim Transitional National Council (TNC), which claims to represent all areas of the country. They seek foreign political recognition and material support.

**11244**

## **MOROCCO: CURRENT ISSUES**

*By Alexis Arieff, Congressional Research Service, updated May 27, 2011, 27 pages.*

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/166791.pdf>

The United States government views Morocco as an important ally against terrorism and a free trade partner. Congress is particularly interested in Morocco because it is a recipient of considerable U.S. foreign assistance for counterterrorism and socioeconomic development, including a five-year, \$697.5 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) aid program agreed to in 2007. Morocco is also a significant purchaser of U.S. defense articles.

King Mohammed VI retains supreme political power in Morocco, but has taken some liberalizing steps with uncertain effects. In early March 2011, amid a series of ongoing political protests that have coincided with demonstrations across the region, the king announced a broad reform plan, including constitutional changes to strengthen the legislature and judiciary, and the creation of an independent National Council Human Rights. The constitutional reforms are expected to be drafted by a commission selected by the king, then voted on by citizens in a referendum. The protests, which have been largely peaceful, have continued, however, with some activists criticizing the king's control over the reform process and calling for more radical changes to the political system. Authorities have tolerated many of the protests, but in some cases security forces have used violence to disperse demonstrators and have beaten prominent activists. Senior U.S. officials have expressed strong support for the government's reform efforts.

**11245**

## **NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR COUNTERTERRORISM**

*By White House, June 2011, 26 pages.*

[http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/counterterrorism\\_strategy.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/counterterrorism_strategy.pdf)

Press release: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/06/29/fact-sheet-national-strategy-counterterrorism>

The National Strategy for Counterterrorism, found here, formalizes the approach that President Obama and his Administration have been pursuing and adapting for the past two and half years to prevent terrorist attacks and to deliver devastating blows against al-Qa'ida, including the successful mission to kill Usama bin Laden.

Rather than defining our entire national security policy, this counterterrorism strategy is one part of President Obama's larger National Security Strategy, which seeks to advance our enduring national security interests, including our security, prosperity, respect for universal values and global cooperation to meet global challenges.

This Strategy builds upon the progress we have made in the decade since 9/11, in partnership with Congress, to build our counterterrorism and homeland security capacity as a nation. It neither represents a wholesale overhaul—nor a wholesale retention—of previous policies and strategies.

11246

## NATO AND THE ARAB SPRING

*By Anders Fogh Rasmussen, Roger Cohen, Jan Techau, Jean-Claude Cousseran, Carnegie, Wednesday, June 1, 2011 – Brussels*

<http://carnegieeurope.eu/events/?fa=3260>

The latest session of the Forum for New Diplomacy was co-hosted by Carnegie Europe, the Académie Diplomatique Internationale, and the *International Herald Tribune* in Brussels. NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen joined Roger Cohen, columnist for the *International Herald Tribune*, to discuss "NATO and the Arab Spring."

### Heeding Calls for Democracy and Freedom

**Renewed Commitment:** Faced with an unprecedented challenge at its borders, NATO is renewing its commitment to foster democracy, security, stability, and prosperity in the Arab world, Rasmussen said.

**A Call for Freedom:** The Alliance should not ignore the call for freedom and democracy, Rasmussen said. He stressed that it is not possible to safeguard peace and security within the Euro-Atlantic area when there are unresolved crises on its doorstep. This was what led NATO to act to avoid bloodshed in Libya, he added.

11247

## OBAMA AND NETANYAHU: DIVERGENCE AND CONVERGENCE

*By David Makovsky, the Washington Institute, Policy Notes #5, June 2011.*

<http://washingttoninstitute.org/pubPDFs/PolicyNote05.pdf>

Between May 19 and May 24, 2011, President Barack Obama and Israeli prime minister Binyamin Netanyahu delivered three landmark speeches that generated significant controversy regarding the status of relations between the two leaders and Washington's near-term plans for the peace process. At a time when the Palestinian Authority seems bent on sharing power with Hamas and seeking statehood recognition via the UN, understanding Washington and Israel's stances is crucial.

11248

## **OBAMA, THE ARAB SPRING, AND THE PEACE PROCESS: ASSESSING A PIVOTAL MOMENT IN U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY**

*By J. Scott Carpenter, Andrew J. Tabler, and Robert Satloff, Washington Institute, May 24, 2011*

<http://washingtoninstitute.org/templateC05.php?CID=3365>

On May 20, 2011, J. Scott Carpenter, Andrew J. Tabler, and Robert Satloff addressed a Policy Forum at The Washington Institute. Mr. Carpenter is the Institute's Keston Family fellow and director of Project Fikra, which focuses on empowering Arab democrats in their struggle against extremism. Mr. Tabler is the Institute's Next Generation fellow, specializing in Syrian politics. Dr. Satloff is the Institute's executive director and Howard P. Berkowitz chair in U.S. Middle East policy. The following is a rapporteur's summary of their remarks

11249

## **PRESIDENT OBAMA, THE 'WINDS OF CHANGE,' AND MIDDLE EAST PEACE**

*By Robert Satloff, the Washington Institute, Policy Alert, May 19, 2011*

<http://washingtoninstitute.org/templateC06.php?CID=1630>

President Obama did a great service in sketching out a new paradigm for U.S. engagement with the Middle East in his State Department "winds of change" speech this afternoon, in which he raised the goal of reform and democracy to a top-tier U.S. interest. Nevertheless, after critiquing Arab regimes that have used the Arab-Israeli conflict to distract their peoples from the important business of reform, he undermined the potency and effect of his own message by unveiling a new -- and controversial -- set of principles guiding U.S. efforts to promote Israeli-Palestinian peace.

11250

## **SYRIA: ISSUES FOR THE 112TH CONGRESS AND BACKGROUND ON U.S. SANCTIONS**

*By Jeremy M. Sharp, Congressional Research Service, June 3, 2011, 34 pages.*

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/166802.pdf>

This report analyzes bilateral issues between the United States and Syria. Unrest in Syria and the Asad government's violent response are adding new complexity to the troubled U.S.-Syrian relationship. The Obama Administration's policy of limited engagement with Syria to address areas of long-standing concern has been met with criticism from some observers, including some Members of Congress. Critics believe that the Administration should apply further pressure to the Syrian government and consider implementing additional economic sanctions against it. The use of violence against Syrian protestors has been accompanied by calls for new U.S. sanctions but also some expression of concern by experts that political unrest in Syria could evolve into a broader civil conflict that in turn could destabilize Syria's neighbors.

## THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN THE ARAB WORLD REVOLUTIONS

*By Rebecca Winthrop and Anda Adams, Brookings Institution, June 10, 2011*

[http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0610\\_arab\\_world\\_education\\_winthrop.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2011/0610_arab_world_education_winthrop.aspx)

The causes of the recent revolutions in the Arab world are numerous and complex, and certainly cannot be attributed to one factor. Many experts spoke about the big role that social media played; others addressed the deep-seeded frustrations with corruption, state legitimacy and foreign policies.

However, one tipping point that experts have focused on is demographics—specifically, the youth bulge. Nearly one-half of the population of the Middle East and North Africa is under the age of 20 and high rates of unemployment (25 percent) among 15 to 24-year-olds in the region continues to be of huge concern. While access to education is an essential pathway out of poverty in many countries, in Morocco and Algeria, university graduates are less likely to be employed than their peers who have only completed primary or secondary school. In Egypt and Bahrain, those with a secondary school education have higher rates of unemployment than their peers with just primary school educations.

## SAVING NATO: RENUNCIATION OF THE ARTICLE 5 GUARANTEE

*By Thomas Fedyszyn, Orbis, vol. 54, no. 3, Summer 2010, pp. 374-386.*

**(The article to be provided by the IRC upon request)**

Fedyszyn, Chair of the Naval War College Eurasian Studies Group, writes that a cornerstone of NATO are the territorial security guarantees of Article 5 of the NATO Charter, which states that “an attack upon one ... is an attack upon ... all.” The author notes that the responsibility for collective defense offered by NATO during the Cold War has now expanded to include regional and global dialogue, cooperation and crisis management, saying that NATO has “graduated from military strategy to grand strategy.” Fedyszyn argues that these two facets of NATO are now working at cross-purposes to each other, and the Article 5 security guarantees are becoming counterproductive. Renouncing Article 5 would go a long way toward defusing the friction with Russia over NATO expansion into Eastern Europe, says Fedyszyn, and would also allow non-European nations such as Japan, South Korea and Australia to participate in NATO without having to shoulder responsibility for territorial security in Europe. The effectiveness of Article 5 has increasingly been called into question anyway, he says, by such events as the U.S. refusal of offers of NATO help after Sept. 11, recalcitrance on the part of Germany and Turkey regarding the wars in Iraq and the slow pace of response to the cyber-attacks on Estonia in 2007. Fedyszyn says that NATO’s de facto transformation to a principal player in international security means that it “cannot live in both worlds of competition and cooperation” at once. While this admitting this transformation by renouncing the territorial security guarantee would be difficult psychologically, it “could also be celebrated as the culmination of the first chapter in NATO’s life and the enabling of its second.”

11253

## STATE OF EMERGENCY

*By Simon Henderson, ForeignPolicy.com, June 7, 2011*

<http://washingtoninstitute.org/templateC06.php?CID=1646>

Bahrain's diplomatic charm offensive has run aground due to the government's brutal crackdown on its own citizens. Crown Prince Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa, who is seen as one of the leading reformers within the ruling family, was due to meet with U.S. President Barack Obama and Secretary of State Hillary Clinton in Washington on June 7. But the crown prince's tete-a-tete was derailed by news reports on June 6 that the trial of 47 doctors and nurses who treated injured protesters would begin in a special security court in the capital of Manama.

11254

## STRATEGIC LATENCY AND WORLD ORDER

*By Zachary Davis, Orbis, vol. 55, no. 1, Winter 2011, pp. 69-84.*

**(The article to be provided by the IRC upon request)**

The author, Senior Fellow at the Center for Global Security Research at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, writes that technological progress occurs unevenly and in an unpredictable fashion, with the potential of many discoveries remaining unappreciated for decades or longer. This also holds true for technologies which could confer military or economic advantage, but which remain untapped, a condition he terms “strategic latency”. Davis notes that this is not necessarily due to inattention, but also to restraint, as in the case of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, in which only a few nations have chosen to move from a civilian or research stage to a weapons program. Space and geo-engineering are also examples of fields that have not been exploited in a widespread manner for military purposes. The global nonproliferation regime and programs to control the spread of dual-use technologies represent a form of intentional latency. Davis writes that terrorist groups have “intent without capability” – they do not possess WMD capabilities of their own, but seek to circumvent the forces of moderation by gaining access to the latent capabilities of the industrial infrastructure of nation-states. He also notes that cyberspace, nanotechnology, bioengineering and micromanufacturing are emerging technologies that nation-states are finding increasingly difficult to control, and that we “have yet to come to terms with their latent potential”.

11255

## TNC IS LEGITIMATE REPRESENTATIVE OF LIBYAN PEOPLE

*By Sec. Clinton, IIP Digital, June 9, 2011*

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/article/2011/06/20110609155623nehpets0.4626428.html>

Washington — Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton says the United States recognizes Libya's Transitional National Council (TNC) as "the legitimate interlocutor for the Libyan people," and is offering its support to the group to help ensure "an inclusive process" when Libya transitions from Muammar Qadhafi's regime.

**11256**

## **TOWARD A NEW REPUBLIC OF SUDAN**

*By Jon Temin and Theodore Murphy, U.S. Institute of Peace, June 2011, 16 pages.*

<http://www.usip.org/files/resources/SR278.pdf>

This report originates from a view shared by the authors that the myriad challenges facing the future Republic of Sudan require a more comprehensive and holistic approach, to be adopted by both Sudanese and the international community. The report examines the political landscape in the future Republic of Sudan leading up to South Sudan's secession in July, analyzes ongoing political processes intended to resolve critical issues, and makes recommendations for implementing a more comprehensive approach. The authors conclude that fundamental governance issues must be addressed in an inclusive manner if the future Republic of Sudan is to address its chronic instability and reduce violent conflict.

**11257**

## **UNCOMFORTABLE OTTOMANS**

*By Firas Maksad and Soner Cagaptay, ForeignPolicy.com, June 8, 2011*

<http://washingtoninstitute.org/templateC06.php?CID=1648>

Turks are preparing for general elections on June 12, but it is Turkey's meteoric rise as a regional power that has captured the world's attention. The uprisings sweeping the Arab world have both accentuated and challenged this trend, and how Turkey responds will do much to determine its international identity for years to come.

Since coming to power in 2002, Turkey's ruling Justice and Development Party (AKP) has adopted a "zero problems" policy with its neighbors, attempting to resolve long-standing disputes and stressing cooperation over confrontation. It launched a rapprochement with Syria and other Arab countries, and, as a result, Turkish-Syrian relations improved dramatically beginning in 2003.

**11258**

## **UNDERSTANDING THE REVOLUTIONS OF 2011: WEAKNESS AND RESILIENCE IN MIDDLE EASTERN AUTOCRACIES**

*By Jack Goldstone, Foreign Affairs, April 14, 2011.*

**(The article to be provided by the IRC upon request)**

Goldstone, professor at George Mason University's School of Public Policy, writes that, for a revolution to succeed, several factors must converge. It is not often that the interests of elites, the middle class, students, different ethnic and groups, and different socioeconomic groups coincide, and these are the necessary ingredients of a viable revolution. "Sultanist" autocratic regimes, such as those in Egypt and Tunisia, can generate successful revolutions because their power strategies and ways of concentrating wealth ultimately make them vulnerable.

11259

## **U.S. ANNOUNCES NEW AFRICAN TRADE CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVE AT AGOA FORUM**

*News release, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), June 9, 2011*  
[http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110609\\_1.html](http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2011/pr110609_1.html)

LUSAKA, Zambia – The United States announced an additional commitment of up to \$30 million per year for four years, subject to availability of funds, to boost trade capacity in Africa. United States Trade Representative, Ron Kirk, made the announcement during the opening session of the Tenth African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) Forum today in Lusaka, Zambia.

This support will be directed to African Trade Hubs through the African Competitiveness and Trade Expansion Initiative (ACTE). The trade hubs -- located in Accra, Ghana (with a satellite office in Dakar, Senegal); Nairobi, Kenya; and Gaborone, Botswana -- are regional leaders in trade-related technical assistance that promote increased trade between Africa and the United States, among other African countries, and with the world. Enacted in 2000, AGOA aims to boost economic growth in Africa and, by extension, increase regional stability, and reduce poverty by providing duty-free entry to the U.S. market for most goods produced in eligible sub-Saharan African countries.

11260

## **U.S. FOREIGN AID TO THE PALESTINIANS**

By Jim Zanotti, Congressional Research Service, updated May 31, 2011, 26 pages.  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/166792.pdf>

Since the establishment of limited Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the mid-1990s, the U.S. government has committed over \$4 billion in bilateral assistance to the Palestinians, who are among the world's largest per capita recipients of international foreign aid. Successive Administrations have requested aid for the Palestinians to support at least three major U.S. policy priorities of interest to Congress:

- Combating, neutralizing, and preventing terrorism against Israel from the Islamist group Hamas and other militant organizations.
- Creating a virtuous cycle of stability and prosperity in the West Bank that inclines Palestinians—including those in the Hamas-controlled Gaza Strip— towards peaceful coexistence with Israel and prepares them for self-governance.
- Meeting humanitarian needs and preventing further destabilization, particularly in the Gaza Strip.



11261

## **VIEWS OF MIDDLE EAST UNCHANGED BY RECENT EVENTS; PUBLIC REMAINS WARY OF GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT**

Pew Research Center, June 10, 2011

<http://people-press.org/2011/06/10/views-of-middle-east-unchanged-by-recent-events/>

Major events in the Middle East –including tensions between the U.S. and Israel, growing political unrest in many Arab countries, and the death of Osama bin Laden – have had little effect on public attitudes toward the region.

Regarding the Israeli-Palestinian dispute, far more Americans continue to say they sympathize with Israel rather than the Palestinians (by 48% to 11%). These opinions are little changed from recent years.

11262

## **VULNERABLE IRAN IN RESTIVE MIDEAST**

Interview with Ray Takeyh, Council on Foreign Relations, June 15, 2011

<http://www.cfr.org/iran/vulnerable-iran-restive-mideast/p25276>

Iran will likely stay immune for now from the protests roiling the region, though it cannot remain an "island of autocratic stability," says CFR Iran expert Ray Takeyh. President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has alienated supporters, Takeyh says, as well as his former champion, the Supreme Leader Ayatollah Sayyed Ali Khamenei, who wants a president "who will acquiesce to his powers without complaint or protest." Takeyh also notes that because Iran is trying hard to ensure the survival of the regime in Syria, it has "earned the enmity" of the Syrian people. If "the House of Assad goes, [Iran] will likely have an antagonistic power" next door, he says. The United States can exploit Iran's political vulnerabilities, says Takeyh. "Iran finds itself as an autocracy in a region whose political gravity is changing toward representation -- that is a leverage that the Western powers potentially have," he points out.

11263

## **WAITING FOR BAGHDAD**

By Joost Hiltermann, New York Review of Books, May 12, 2011.

**(The article to be provided by the IRC upon request)**

Longtime Middle East analyst and International Crisis Group's deputy program director for the Middle East and North Africa, Hiltermann warns that if the new Nouri al-Maliki-led government continues on an authoritarian path, neglecting the people's needs, Iraqi voices could join those in other Arab countries agitating for a more representative democratic governments. While Maliki gives the appearance of participating in democracy by holding elections, he eschews checks and balances on his power and a Federal Supreme Court ruling now allows him to interfere in the electoral process.

While Maliki wants U.S. troops to pull out, many other Iraqi leaders interviewed by the author do not. What happens in Iraq will depend in part upon Maliki's coalition partners, many of whom oppose his methods, and whether the new government can deliver the jobs, electricity, clean water and infrastructure the country desperately needs.

**11264**

## **A WELCOME BUT INCOMPLETE SHIFT ON THE MIDDLE EAST**

By Michael Singh, ForeignPolicy.com, May 23, 2011

<http://washingtoninstitute.org/templateC06.php?CID=1635>

In his May 19 remarks on the Middle East, President Obama said he had come to "mark a new chapter in American diplomacy." If anything, however, the speech marked an evolution in the president's own approach to the region. It signaled an apparent move away from the policies he espoused during his run for the presidency and in his June 2009 Cairo speech, with the notable exception of his puzzling remarks on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Perhaps the most striking aspect of the president's remarks was how greatly they differed from his Cairo speech. In those remarks, he addressed "the world's Muslims," and dwelled at length on U.S. attitudes about Islam. On Thursday, he did not mention the word "Islam" once. This is a promising change, as it suggests that the president recognizes that Muslim communities are not monolithic, and must like any other group be addressed according to local, practical concerns rather than as a global body.

**11265**

## **YEMEN: BACKGROUND AND U.S. RELATIONS**

By Jeremy M. Sharp, Congressional Research Service, updated June 8, 2011

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/166831.pdf>

Unrest in the Arab world has amplified existing political tension in Yemen. Sustained mass protests and President Ali Abdullah Saleh's attempts to preempt a broad crisis with concessions have concentrated U.S. and international attention on the daunting array of political and development challenges facing Yemen. Congress and U.S. policymakers may be concerned with prospects for stabilizing Yemen and establishing strong bilateral relations with future Yemeni leaders.

With limited natural resources, a crippling illiteracy rate, and high population growth, some observers believe Yemen is at risk for becoming a failed state. In 2009, Yemen ranked 140 out of 182 countries on the United Nations Development Program's Human Development Index, a score comparable to the poorest sub-Saharan African countries. Over 43% of the population of nearly 24 million people lives below the poverty line, and per capita GDP is estimated to be between \$650 and \$800. Yemen is largely dependent on external aid from Persian Gulf countries, Western donors, and international financial institutions, though its per capita share of assistance is below the global average.

11266

## **YEMEN IN TRANSITION: THE DANGERS OF CONTINUING INSTABILITY AND AL-QAEDA**

By Simon Henderson and Daniel Green, Policy Alert, June 6, 2011

<http://washingtoninstitute.org/templateC06.php?CID=1645>

The wounding of Yemeni president Ali Saleh during a June 3 attack on his Sana palace compound will likely lead to regime change in his troubled country. Although reports from Riyadh, where he is being treated for his injuries, suggest he wants to return home soon, Saudi Arabia, other Gulf Arab countries, the United States, and Britain all want him to give up power. From Washington's perspective, Yemen has emerged as al-Qaeda central and a concern that rivals Afghanistan and Pakistan.

11267

## **YEMEN'S UNCERTAIN POLITICAL FUTURE**

*Interview with Bernard Haykel of Princeton University, Council on Foreign Relations, June 7, 2011*

<http://www.cfr.org/yemen/yemens-uncertain-political-future/p25205>

President Ali Abdullah Saleh of Yemen was wounded June 3 in a rocket attack launched by rival tribal leaders on the presidential palace. He was evacuated along with other wounded officials to Saudi Arabia, where he underwent an operation, and will reportedly return to Yemen soon. But there are questions about whether Saleh will actually return and whether Yemenis would accept it, says Yemen expert Bernard Haykel.

# **EGYPT**

11268

## **ALLIANCE OF EGYPTIAN AMERICANS FOCUSES ON DEMOCRACY, COMMUNITY**

*By IIP Digital, June 17, 2011*

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/article/2011/06/20110617162336m0.4629938.html>

Washington — A civil society group with goals at home in America and abroad in Egypt, the Alliance of Egyptian Americans (AEA) remains determined to support democratic change in Egypt after the January 25 Revolution.

Ahmed Fathi, the New York-based regional coordinator for the AEA, said doing so requires long-term commitment.

11269

## **EGYPT AND THE ARAB FALL**

*By David Schenker, Los Angeles Times, June 1, 2011*

<http://washingtoninstitute.org/templateC06.php?CID=1641>

The chairman of Egypt's stock exchange undertook an urgent mission last month to the Persian Gulf, where he implored rich Arabs to invest in Egypt's bourse. Low share prices and limited political risk, Mohamed Abdel Salam claimed, had made the Egyptian market "more attractive than ever."

Abdel Salam was right, at least about the low share prices. In the aftermath of the Papyrus Revolution, the drop in Egypt's EXG30 stock index was comparable to that of the Dow following 9/11. The Dow recovered by January 2002, but in the four months since the revolution, the EGX30 has plunged an astounding 22%.

11270

## **EGYPTIAN DEMOCRACY AND THE SECTARIAN LITMUS TEST**

*By Mariz Tadros, Carnegie, May 11, 2011*

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/arb/?fa=show&article=43944>

The burning of two churches and the death of 12 people in May 7 clashes in the Cairo neighbourhood of Imbaba suggest that Egypt is sitting on a sectarian volcano. At present there seems to be no political will to address the problem at its roots or even to name it for what it is: neither the work of external actors and the remnants of the former regime only, nor even a symptom of post-revolution security laxity, but rather a crisis of the normative values pervasive in Egyptian society, which makes it possible to mobilize political action under the guise of defending religion.

11271

## **EGYPT'S FREEDOM & JUSTICE PARTY: TO BE OR NOT TO BE INDEPENDENT**

*By Khalil al-Anani, Carnegie, June 1, 2011*

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/arb/?fa=show&article=44324>

For the first time since its founding in 1928, the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood formally submitted a request to establish a political party on May 18, 2011. The Freedom and Justice Party (FJP) boasts some 9,000 founding members – well over the 5,000 member minimum required by the Political Parties Law, as amended after the January 25 Revolution. The Brotherhood's establishment of a political party is a milestone in its history, and many questions have been raised about the party's political platform, the selection of its leadership, and the extent to which a consensus exists within the Brotherhood about its future relationship with the FJP.

11272

## **EGYPT ON THE BRINK**

*By Bahey al-Din Hassan, Neil Hicks, Michele Dunne Thursday, February 3, 2011 – Washington, D.C.*

[http://carnegieendowment.org/files/0203\\_transcript\\_carnegie\\_egypt\\_mr.pdf](http://carnegieendowment.org/files/0203_transcript_carnegie_egypt_mr.pdf)

<http://carnegieendowment.org/events/?fa=eventDetail&id=3146>

When Egyptian opposition groups called for a "Day of Rage" on January 25, few predicted that the protests would escalate into a full-fledged uprising that threatens to unravel Egypt's existing political order. President Hosni Mubarak has announced that he will not run for president again in September, but will that appease the protesters and end the demonstrations? Will these events ultimately lead to a more transparent and democratic government in Egypt? How will the balance of power in the Middle East be affected? And what will this mean for U.S. relations with Egypt and the region?

The Carnegie Endowment and the Project on Middle East Democracy hosted a discussion with Bahey al-Din Hassan, director of the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies in Cairo, and Neil Hicks, adviser to Human Rights First, on the rapidly evolving situation in Egypt. Carnegie's Amr Hamzawy joined the conversation by cell phone from Cairo. Carnegie's Michele Dunne moderated.

11273

## **EGYPTIANS OPPOSE U.S. AID TO POLITICAL GROUPS IN THEIR COUNTRY**

*By Gallup, June 8, 2011*

<http://www.gallup.com/poll/147953/Egyptians-Opnose-Aid-Political-Groups-Country.aspx>

Egyptians oppose the U.S. sending aid to political groups in their country. This is particularly the case among those who look to the U.S. as a political example. While 75% of the general public opposes U.S. aid to political groups, 88% of Egyptians who see the U.S. as a political model for their country say the same.

11274

## **EGYPT'S REVOLUTION STRUGGLES TO TAKE SHAPE**

*By Nathan J. Brown Commentary, March 17, 2011*

<http://carnegieendowment.org/publications/?fa=view&id=43106>

On March 19, Egypt will hold a constitutional referendum that will offer Egyptians the first meaningful electoral choice of their lives. In a visit to Egypt a week before its constitutional referendum, I found a spirited, sophisticated, and wide-ranging public debate. But I also found a very confusing situation. A large array of actors—often uncertain of their own strengths and capabilities—are staking out their positions, closely examining the stances of potential partners and adversaries, and quickly calculating how to match short-term tactics to long-term goals. And they are acting while a transition process rushes forward.

## EGYPT'S TRANSITION AND THE CHALLENGE OF SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

*By Mohamed Kadry Said, Omar Afifi Soliman, Robert Perito, Michele Dunne Wednesday, May 18, 2011 – Washington, D.C.*

<http://carnegieendowment.org/events/?fa=eventDetail&id=3255>

Muslim-Christian clashes in a poor Cairo neighborhood on May 7 left twelve people dead and provoked allegations of inadequate protection and intervention by security forces. After protesters stormed the State Security building in Cairo in March—seizing documents that revealed alarming surveillance tactics as well as grave human rights abuses—the government formally dissolved the notorious State Security Investigations apparatus and replaced it with a new “National Security” apparatus. But questions remain as to whether the new apparatus will truly change, and what role it should play in Egypt’s new political order.

The Carnegie Endowment and the Project on Middle East Democracy hosted a discussion on these critical issues with Mohamed Kadry Said, head of the military studies unit at the Cairo-based al-Ahram Center, Omar Afifi, a Supreme Court lawyer and former police officer, and Robert Perito, director of the United States Institute of Peace’s Security Sector Governance Center. Carnegie’s Michele Dunne moderated.

## IMF ANNOUNCES \$3 BILLION SUPPORT PLAN FOR EGYPT

*By IMF news release, June 5, 2011*

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2011/NEW060511A.htm>

Egypt has reached agreement with International Monetary Fund (IMF) on a draft 12-month \$3 billion financing package to support the country’s program of economic reforms at a crucial period as the country transitions to democracy.

“Following a revolution and during a challenging period of political transition, the Egyptian authorities have put in place a home-grown economic program with the overarching objective of promoting social justice,” said Ratna Sahay, Deputy Director of the IMF’s Middle East and Central Asia Department.

The proposed one year stand-by arrangement, announced in Cairo on June 5, contains measures aimed at supporting economic recovery, generating jobs, and assisting low-income households, while maintaining economic stability. It will help Egypt lay the foundation for a more-inclusive economic program that encourages private sector-led growth.

Egypt is the first recipient of IMF financial assistance in the Middle East and North Africa since the Arab Spring movement began earlier this year. At a Group of Eight summit last month in Deauville, France, the IMF announced that it could make available as much as \$35 billion in financial assistance to the region over the next few years.

11277

## **MUBARAK'S TRIAL: A DIVISIVE, DANGEROUS DISTRACTION**

*By David Schenker, NYTimes.com, June 8, 2011*

<http://washingtoninstitute.org/templateC06.php?CID=1647>

Revolutions require that heads roll. Sometimes this implies the guillotine. In other cases - like Tunisia, after which erstwhile President Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali sought refuge abroad -- leadership decapitation has been more figurative.

Egypt today is in the midst of its own post-revolution purge. Dozens of senior officials and business associates of the toppled Mubarak regime are being investigated, tried, and convicted of some very serious charges. Atop the list of regime minions, the longtime minister of interior, Habib el-Adly, will soon stand trial for ordering the killing of some 840 people during the revolution. If convicted, he'll face the gallows.

11278

## **THE MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD AS HELICOPTER PARENT**

*By Nathan J. Brown, Foreign Policy, May 27, 2011*

<http://carnegieendowment.org/publications/?fa=view&id=44266>

Soon after I began teaching, a student came to my office hours because she had been ill and missed a portion of the class. That was not unusual -- but what did seem a bit out of the ordinary was that she brought her mother. I explained to the student that she could take an incomplete but that I advised this only as a last resort, since it would not be easy to make up the work after she had begun a new set of courses the next semester. Her mother piped in, "He's right honey. You know how I feel about incompletes." I had encountered my first "helicopter parent"-- those who hover closely over their grown sons and daughters, monitoring their choices, offering unsolicited advice, and intervening in their daily interactions.

11279

## **REVOLUTION STILL 'IN PROGRESS' AS PROTESTERS RETURN TO TAHRIR**

*By Michele Dunne PBS NewsHour, April 11, 2011*

<http://carnegieendowment.org/publications/?fa=view&id=43556>

The first phase, what they asked for was the president leave office. And they achieved that. Now what they are trying to do is build the tenets of a better Egypt, a more democratic one, a more inclusive one, and with more stakeholders.

Since we haven't done this before, this is actually happening on the square and different squares around Egypt. It's happening through a public debate. Demonstrations are used as political leverage. And there are many, many more stakeholders and different opinions about what Egypt should look like than there were, for example, during the demonstrations where there was a clear...

## WHY NOBODY NOTICED WHAT EGYPT'S OPPOSITION HAS WON

*By Nathan J. Brown Foreign Policy, March 28, 2011*

<http://carnegieendowment.org/publications/?fa=view&id=43313>

Egypt's opposition campaigned vigorously for a "no" vote in the referendum on revisions to the Constitution, while 77 percent of Egyptian voters voted yes. But that electoral setback is misleading. In fact, the Egyptian opposition won some important battles over the content of the new Constitution. But the process has been so confusing and opaque, nobody seems to have noticed.

From the beginning, many Egyptians worried about the fast pace of the transition, the rush to any kind of elections, and any attempt to work with the 1971 constitution even on a provisional basis. The opposition argued instead for a more protracted process that explicitly promised a new constitution, an explicit abandonment of the 1971 constitution and its substitution with a provisional "constitutional declaration," and the formation of a "presidency council" with a civilian majority. They lost the referendum, but some of their most positive ideas have actually been adopted.



# DEMOCRACY & RULE OF LAW

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11281

## 2010 COUNTRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES

*By U.S. Dept of State, April 2011.*

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2010/index.htm>

Remarks by U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton, April 8, 2011, are at <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2011/04/160363.htm> and a briefing by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Michael H. Posner at the Foreign Press Center, U.S. Dept of State, is at <http://fpc.state.gov/160395.htm>

In recent months, we have been particularly inspired by the courage and determination of the activists in the Middle East and North Africa and in other repressive societies who have demanded peaceful democratic change and respect for their universal human rights. The United States will stand with those who seek to advance the causes of democracy and human rights wherever they may live, and we will stand with those who exercise their fundamental freedoms of expression and assembly in a peaceful way, whether in person, in print, or in pixels on the internet. This report usually generates a great deal of interest among journalists, lawmakers, nongovernmental organizations, and of course, other governments, and I hope it will again this year.

As part of our mission to update statecraft for the 21st century, today I'm also pleased to announce the launch of our new website, **humanrights.gov**. This site will offer one-stop shopping for information about global human rights from across the United States Government. It will pull together reports, statements, and current updates from around the world. It will be searchable and it will be safe. You won't need to register to use it. We hope this will make it easier for citizens, scholars, NGOs, and international organizations to find the information they need to hold governments accountable.

11282

## COMBATING DISCRIMINATION AND INTOLERANCE BASED ON RELIGION OR BELIEF

*Remarks by Suzan Johnson Cook, U.S. Ambassador-at-Large, at Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights panel on "Combating Discrimination and Intolerance Based on Religion or Belief", in Geneva, June 14, 2011*

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/rm/2011/166097.htm>

I am here in my capacity as the U.S. Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom. President Obama and Secretary Clinton have honored me with this appointment and I will work assiduously within the Department of State, our Embassies and Missions abroad and our interagency community to devise and implement strategies that will constructively address systemic challenges to religious freedom and religious intolerance around the world. While serious problems exist, we also see areas of opportunity for a sustained campaign to implement worldwide the actions called for in the consensus approach to combat intolerance, discrimination, and violence.

11283

## **HUMANITARIANISM IN CRISIS**

*By Soren Jessen-Petersen, U.S. Institute of Peace, June 2011, 12 pages.*

[http://www.usip.org/files/resources/Humanitarian\\_Crisis.pdf](http://www.usip.org/files/resources/Humanitarian_Crisis.pdf)

The militarization and politicization of humanitarian efforts have led to diminishing effectiveness on the ground and greater dangers for humanitarian workers, leaving humanitarian action in a state of crisis. Without a vigorous restatement of the principles of humanitarianism and a concerted effort by the international community to address the causes of this crisis, humanitarian action will, as this report concludes, progressively become a tool selectively used by the powerful and possibly fail in its global mission of protecting and restoring the dignity of human life.

11284

## **THE PATH TO THE FEDERAL BENCH**

*By American Constitution Society, May 15, 2011, 34 pages.*

[http://www.acslaw.org/files/Path\\_to\\_the\\_Federal\\_Bench.pdf](http://www.acslaw.org/files/Path_to_the_Federal_Bench.pdf)

There is an announcement, June 1, 2011, at <http://www.acslaw.org/acsblog/all/the-path-to-the-bench>

ACS and seven other legal groups have launched a publication, “The Path to the Federal Bench,” intended to help demystify the process and encourage people from diverse backgrounds to pursue federal judgeships. The booklet includes tips on everything from assessing your candidacy to navigating the increasingly difficult nomination and confirmation process, and features the stories of several judges.

This coalition of groups has already held a number of panel discussions around the country about the process of pursuing judgeships, and video of some of those events, as well as a short one-on-one interview with U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit Judge Andre M. Davis, is available at a new ACS web page focused on the path to the bench.

11285

## **THE STATE OF CAMPAIGN FINANCE POLICY: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND ISSUES FOR CONGRESS**

*By R. Sam Garret, Congressional Research Service, April 29, 2011*

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/162766.pdf>

Campaign finance policy is arguably at a crossroads. For decades, Congress, regulatory agencies, and courts have emphasized the need to reduce potential corruption by providing public disclosure of information about campaign contributions and expenditures. Preventing corruption and enhancing transparency remain prominent themes in campaign finance policy, but what those goals mean and how they should be accomplished appears to be in flux.

Both minor and major changes have occurred in campaign finance policy since 2002, when Congress last substantially amended campaign finance law via the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (BCRA). More recently, the Supreme Court's 2010 ruling in *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission* and a related lower-court decision, *SpeechNow.org v. Federal Election Commission*, arguably represent the most fundamental changes to campaign finance law in decades. During the 111th Congress, the House responded by enacting the DISCLOSE Act (H.R.5175; S. 3295; S. 3628). The Senate declined to do so.

11286

## **ELECTIONS:** InfoUSA

[http://infousa.state.gov/government/govt\\_elections.html](http://infousa.state.gov/government/govt_elections.html)

### **Overviews**

- The Electoral Process  
Presented in question/answer format, this section addresses the nomination and election of the President, Senators, and Representatives, qualifications for voting, the administration of elections, and the funding of campaigns.
- Elections 2008: The Candidates  
An overview of the 2008 U.S. Presidential election.  
[\[HTML Version\]](#)
- U.S. Federal Election Commission  
Explanation of the role and activities of the U.S. Federal Election Commission.
- More Than Elections: How Democracies Transfer Power  
Democracy requires more than holding elections. Healthy democracies are defined by the expectations of citizens and the common rules, understandings, and trust they build. This eJournal USA explores the contours of civil society and political legitimacy within which peaceful transitions of power can occur.  
[\[HTML Version\]](#)
- Congressional Authority to Standardize National Election Procedures  
Report on the constitutional authority and limitations relevant to attempts by Congress to standardize election procedures.
- Elections: A Framework for Evaluating Reform Proposals  
This section explains the variability in election administration, discusses the challenges to effective electoral reform, and presents criteria for assessing reform.
- Elections Reform: Overview and Issues  
This report discusses the issues surrounding elections reform.
- Presidential Elections in the United States: A Primer  
This report describes the four stages of the presidential election process.

## Electoral College

- [The Electoral College](#)  
This 2008 eJournal will improve your understanding of the historical reasons for the Electoral College system and how it functions.  
[\[HTML Version\]](#)
- [The American Electoral College](#)  
Explains the process of the Electoral College in its entirety.
- [The Electoral College: How It Works in Contemporary Presidential Elections](#)  
This CRS report details workings of the Electoral College.
- [A Procedural Guide to the Electoral College](#)  
A fundamental breakdown of the history and current operations of the Electoral College.

## Campaign Finance

- [Campaign Finance: An Overview](#)  
This CRS report provides a general summary of campaign finance and the issues surrounding it, including legislation from the 108th and 109th Congresses.
- [Campaign Finance](#)  
This CRS report provides a general summary of campaign finance and the issues surrounding it, including legislation from the 108th and 109th Congresses.
- [Campaign Finance Reform: Regulating Political Communications on the Internet](#)  
This CRS report reviews the issues involved with defining "election activity" on the Internet and what can be regulated.
- [Campaign Finance: Legislative Developments and Policy Issues in the 110th Congress](#)  
This 2008 CRS Report provides an overview of major legislative and policy developments related to campaign finance during the 110th Congress.

## Election Procedures and Technologies

- [The Administrative Structure of State Election Offices](#)  
A general reference guide outlining the unique systems used to administer elections in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.
- [Voting Systems Performance and Test Standards: An Overview](#)  
Overview of a Voting Systems Standards report, which seeks to ensure the accuracy, reliability and dependability of certified election equipment.
- [Internet Voting: Issues and Legislation](#)  
This is a CRS report on voting via the Internet.

- The Direct Recording Electronic Voting Machine (DRE) Controversy: FAQs and Misperceptions  
Report on voting systems in the U.S. and the controversy surrounding electronic voting machines.

# U.S. SOCIETY & VALUES

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## **CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES: RESULTS FROM THE 2009-10 PRIVATE SCHOOL UNIVERSE SURVEY:**

*By National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Dept of Education, May 2011, 54 pages.*  
<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2011/2011339.pdf>

the purpose of this report is to introduce new NCES survey data through the presentation of tables containing descriptive information, only selected findings are listed below. These findings are purely descriptive in nature and are not meant to imply causality. These findings have been chosen to demonstrate the range of information available from the 2009-10 PSS rather than to discuss all of the observed differences, emphasize any particular issue, or make comparisons over time.

The tables in this report contain totals and percentages generated from bivariate cross tabulation procedures. All of the results are weighted. Comparisons drawn in the bullets have been tested for statistical significance at the .05 level using Student's t statistics to insure that the differences are larger than those that might be expected due to sampling variation. Many of the variables examined are related to one another, and complex interactions and relationships have not been explored.

11288

## **GROWING CITIES, SHRINKING CITIES**

*By Kyle Fee and Daniel Hartley, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Economic Trends, April 14, 2011*  
<http://www.clevelandfed.org/research/trends/2011/0411/01labmar.cfm>

As the 2010 census data rolls out, researchers will be conducting extensive analysis on a variety of issues. So far we have only been privy to the re-apportionment (population) data, which have generated their fair share of media coverage. Regardless of the media spin, a clearer picture of how cities' populations have changed from 2000 to 2010 is emerging. What are some of the characteristics of the cities that grew, and how do they compare to those of the cities that shrank?

First, a lot of attention has been devoted to the fact that cities in warmer climates have been growing faster than those in colder climates. Examining the 64 cities in the United States with a population over 250,000 (excluding New Orleans, which lost a large percentage of its population after Hurricane Katrina), shows that cities located in states that experience warmer weather during the month of January grew more on average than cities located in colder states. Average January temperature explains 11 percent of the variation in population growth. It is interesting to note that the cities losing the most people (Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Toledo, St. Louis, and Chicago, all with population losses of more than 5 percent) are located in the Midwest or Great Lakes regions. The fastest-growing cities (Raleigh, Fort Worth, Charlotte, Las Vegas, Albuquerque, Austin, Riverside, Aurora, San Antonio, Fresno, Colorado Springs, and El Paso, with growth of more than 15 percent) are located in the South or West.

## **KEEPING AMERICA INFORMED: THE U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 150 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE NATION. U.S.**

*By Government Printing Office, June 2011, 163 pages.*

There is a news release at <http://www.gpo.gov/pdfs/news-media/press/11news35.pdf>  
<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/GPO-KEEPINGAMERICAINFORMED/pdf/GPO-KEEPINGAMERICAINFORMED.pdf>

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) has released *Keeping America Informed: The U.S. Government Printing Office: 150 Years of Service to the Nation* as the agency observes its 150th anniversary. The first official GPO history to be released in 50 years, *Keeping America Informed* conveys GPO's history through text and photographs, many never published before. Created to bring an end to the costly and ineffective system of private sector printing originally used by the Federal Government, GPO opened its doors for business on March 4, 1861, the same day as President Lincoln's inauguration. Since then, through war and peace, boom and bust, GPO has produced countless historic publications for the Government, including the Emancipation Proclamation, as well as the vast range of documents that Americans have used for generations, such as passports, social security cards, census and tax forms, and others. The book focuses on GPO's role as the source of information by and about the Government for the past 150 years and the successive technologies used by GPO to carry out that role, from hand-set type to today's digital files. *Keeping America Informed* is available on GPO's Online Bookstore and GPO's Federal Digital System (FDsys) at [www.fdsys.gov](http://www.fdsys.gov).

## **METROPOLITAN AND MICROPOLITAN POPULATION GROWTH**

*By Timothy Dunne and Kyle Fee, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Economic Trends, June 2, 2011*

<http://www.clevelandfed.org/research/trends/2011/0611/01regact.cfm>

New data from the 2010 Census show that the U.S. population grew by 27.3 million people over the last decade. Most of this expansion was accounted for by growth in larger metropolitan areas, and this is not too surprising, as this is where most of the U.S. population resides. The top 100 metropolitan areas gained 19.8 million people and account for two-thirds of the total population. Still, 48 metros declined in population over the last decade, losing three-quarters of a million people. A striking feature of this population loss in metropolitan areas is how geographically concentrated it is. Apart from the large population loss in New Orleans due to Katrina, metropolitan population decline in the lower 48 states is concentrated in metro areas near the eastern Great Lakes.

## PREVENTING VIOLENT RADICALIZATION IN AMERICA

*By Bipartisan Policy Center, June 2011, 56 pages.*

<http://www.bipartisanpolicy.org/sites/default/files/NSPG.pdf>

In December 2010, Attorney General Eric Holder told journalists that the terrorist threat had changed from “foreigners coming here to... people in the United States, American citizens.” A number of independent studies have confirmed this assessment. One of the most recent – published by the New America Foundation and Syracuse University – showed that “nearly half” of the 175 cases of al Qaeda-related homegrown terrorism since September 11, 2001 occurred in 2009 and 2010.

The threat is sufficiently serious to ask whether the U.S. government is fully prepared to confront this new challenge. “Hard” counterterrorism efforts – both at home and abroad – have become sophisticated and successful, yet there still is no domestic equivalent of the State Department’s “Countering Violent Extremism” policy seeking to prevent young Americans from being radicalized at home.

Last September’s report by the Bipartisan Policy Center’s (BPC) National Security Preparedness Group, *Assessing the Terrorist Threat*, concluded that the lack of a coherent approach towards domestic counter-radicalization has left America “vulnerable to a threat that is not only diversifying, but arguably intensifying.” The purpose of this report is to provide guidance on ongoing efforts aimed at developing such an approach.

## URBAN PLANTING

*By Susan Cosier, Audubon, March-April 2011.*

<http://www.audubonmagazine.org/currents/currents1103.html>

Abandoned lots, marginal land and even rooftops in cities across the United States are being turned into small scale farms to supply urban dwellers, farmers markets and restaurants with local produce. City Farm in Chicago, Illinois, Slicker Farm in Oakland, California, and the Garden Resource Program in Detroit, Michigan are three such enterprises. Urban farms may be less efficient than huge factory farms, but may also be more sustainable because of their much smaller carbon footprint. More importantly, urban agriculture brings healthy food to low-income communities where it is harder to obtain and more expensive than unhealthy fast food.



# ECONOMIC PROSPERITY & TRADE ISSUES

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11293

## **ARE COMPETITORS' FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS PUTTING U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTERS AT A DISADVANTAGE?**

*By Amber Waves, Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept of Agriculture, June 2011.*

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/AmberWaves/June11/Features/CompetitorsFTA.htm>

Empirical evidence shows Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) increased trade among member countries, suggesting that the large number of FTAs that do not include the United States may be eroding the U.S. presence in foreign markets.

The proliferation of bilateral and regional free trade agreements (FTAs) over the past decade has become an important policy feature of the global trading system. These agreements create additional trade between members as their consumers respond to the availability of lower priced imports. At the same time, FTAs can divert trade from more efficient nonmember suppliers to member exporters receiving preferential treatment.

11294

## **CONTAINING (OR RESTRAINING) SYSTEMIC RISK: THE NEED TO NOT FAIL ON "TOO BIG TO FAIL"**

*Speech by Richard W. Fisher, president and chief executive officer, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, June 6, 2011*

<http://www.dallasfed.org/news/speeches/fisher/2011/fs110606.cfm>

I confess that in matters of monetary policy and regulation, I am often in the minority. This does not make me the least bit uncomfortable. The majority opinion is not always right; indeed, my experience as an investor has biased me to conclude that more often than not, the consensus view is the wrong view, even among the most erudite. Exhibit A of the fallibility of consensus thinking is the herd mentality among supposedly sophisticated financiers as well as theoretical economists who believe in efficient-markets theory and other nonsense themes that led us into the recent financial crisis. I happen to believe that Margaret Thatcher, the former British prime minister, was right when she said, "You cannot lead from the crowd."<sup>[1]</sup> There is a role for contrarians, not just in the investment arena, but also at the highest level of policymaking; at a minimum, it is important to question and challenge consensus views, even when they are formed by the most credentialed individuals.

11295

## **CURBING FRAUD, CORRUPTION, AND COLLUSION IN THE ROADS SECTOR**

*By World Bank report, June 2011, 61 pages.*

[http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTDOII/Resources/Roads\\_Paper\\_Final.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTDOII/Resources/Roads_Paper_Final.pdf)

There is a news release at <http://go.worldbank.org/1EP1KEG7O0>

AR:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTARABICHOME/NEWSARABIC/0,,contenMDK:22930731~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:1052299,00.html>

**June 1, 2011**— According to a new World Bank report, “Curbing Fraud, Corruption and Collusion in the Roads Sector,” both developed and developing countries experience collusion and corruption in the roads sector, though the impact on the poor is most profound due to loss of economic and social opportunity.

The report draws on lessons from World Bank investigations in the roads sector and experiences of development partners and client countries, in addition to sharing tested practical advice relating to a range of preventive measures.

11296

## **ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND THE U.S. ECONOMY**

*By the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*

<http://www.bls.gov/bdm/entrepreneurship/entrepreneurship.htm>

Entrepreneurship plays a vital role in the growth of the U.S. economy. As the primary source for information on the nation’s labor market, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) collects data on new businesses and job creation. The following highlights from data series produced by BLS Business Employment Dynamics (BED) program provide some insights on the contribution of new and small businesses to the number of businesses and jobs in the economy.

11297

## **THE FOOD BUBBLE**

*By Frederick Kaufman, Harper’s, July 2010, pp. 27-34.*

**(The article to be provided by the IRC upon request)**

When Wall Street bankers realized they could profit from gambling on investment futures of certain food commodities and created the Goldman Sachs Commodity Index, the outcome for ordinary people across the globe was disastrous. This clearly-written investigative article shows how turning wheat into a vehicle for stock market speculation raised the price of a staple food by 80 percent worldwide and precipitated the food riots of 2008; the author notes that the ranks of the hungry had increased by 250 million in a single year. The speculative bubble burst, but prices were slow to fall; even more disquieting, says Kaufman, it could happen again.

## THE “INSIDE JOB” EFFECT

By Dan Berrett, *Inside Higher Ed*, April 19, 2011.

[http://www.insidehighered.com/news/2011/04/19/economists\\_start\\_probing\\_their\\_own\\_ethics](http://www.insidehighered.com/news/2011/04/19/economists_start_probing_their_own_ethics)

The author, a reporter with Inside Higher Ed, notes that many in the economics profession have been stung by their failure to predict the financial crisis, and by suggestions of conflict of interest. In a first move of its kind, the American Economic Association has formed an Ad Hoc Committee on Ethical Standards for Economists, to examine ethics in the field. Berrett writes that this is a significant development, because most economists dismiss the suggestion that they require a code of ethics, arguing that their profession is devoted to impartial empirical analysis – but “the assumption that ethical standards are unnecessary to the discipline has begun to crumble in the wake of the financial meltdown of 2008.” Academic economists have long had connections with powerful financial firms, regulators and bond raters, and these close ties between academe, government agencies and the financial sector have bred a self-reinforcing group-think in which economists at top university programs share a common perspective and ideology about financial markets and regulation. Even though acknowledgement of such conflicts of interest might not have headed off the financial crash, the author writes that it might make economists think about their consulting work affects their outlook. Berrett writes that some believe that a policy on conflicts of interest aren’t enough, that what is needed is a change in how economists think about ethics – a shift away from “narrow emphasis on objective, quantifiable truth and prod those in the profession to consider the implications of their work on other people, particularly those in developing countries.”

## INTERACTIONS OF SOVEREIGN DEBT MANAGEMENT WITH MONETARY CONDITIONS AND FINANCIAL STABILITY: LESSONS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR CENTRAL BANKS

*Report of a study group established by the Committee on the Global Financial System, Bank for International Settlements, May 2011, 39 pages.*

<http://www.bis.org/publ/cgfs42.pdf>

This report, prepared by a Study Group commissioned by the Committee on the Global Financial System (CGFS), discusses interactions of sovereign debt management (SDM) with monetary conditions and financial stability under current, historically unusual circumstances. Debt managers aim to minimize the medium- to long-term expected cost of funding the government’s activities, subject to prudent risk management. Theory and some evidence suggest that SDM choices about maturity, indexation and issuance could matter for central banks.

The crisis dramatically altered the environment in which debt managers and central banks operate. In response to changed market conditions and funding needs, some highly rated issuers’ shortened maturities, but other issuers tended not to, in spite of the market pressures. Important factors now include markedly higher government debt issuance, fiscal sustainability concerns, large-scale asset purchases by some central banks, and new prudential liquidity requirements.

## THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

*Backgrounder by Jonathan Masters, Council on Foreign Relations, June 20, 2011*

<http://www.cfr.org/economics/international-monetary-fund/p25303>

Since its inception in July 1944, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has undergone considerable change as chief steward of the world's monetary system. The IMF is officially charged with managing the global regime of exchange rates and international payments that allows nations to do business with one another. The Fund recast itself in a broader, more active role following the 1973 collapse of fixed exchange rates, and has since received both criticism and credit for its efforts to promote financial stability and prevent crises, facilitate trade, and reduce poverty.

Midway through 2011, the IMF was seeking to navigate a European debt crisis and manage an era of major emerging countries and waning developed economies. Some economists claim the Fund is in the midst of a major transformation, citing its vast expansion of lending capacity, governance reform, and the move away from free market fundamentalism. However, some analysts suggest the IMF must go further in implementing changes that will improve the plight of the world's poor and guarantee the Fund's relevance in a shifting global economy.

## INVESTING IN GROWTH

*By Serkan Arslanalp; Fabian Bornhorst; Sanjeev Gupta, Finance & Development, Vol. 48, No. 1, March 2011.*

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2011/03/Arslanalp.htm>

The authors, all with the International Monetary Fund, write that policymakers in developing countries point to the lack of infrastructure as an impediment to growth and the difficulty in obtaining financing. The authors note that the important question is whether a country should expand its public investment; to explore the issue of the productivity of public infrastructure, they conducted a study of 48 advanced and developing nations during the period 1960-2001. They found that, overall, public investment has a positive effect on growth; however, the higher the levels of public capital stock, the growth effect of additional capital stock diminishes. In advanced economies with very high levels of public capital stock, the growth effect is close to zero, with public investment being used more as a demand management tool to counter the business cycle. Their study finds that for developing economies, the payoff is greater but accrues over a longer period of time.

11302

## INVESTMENT IN STRUCTURES IS STILL DEPRESSED

*By Timothy Bianco and Filippo Occhino, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Economic Trends, June 1, 2011*

<http://www.clevelandfed.org/research/trends/2011/0611/01gropro.cfm>

The current business cycle has been atypical along many dimensions. The recession was one of the most severe, and the recovery has been one of the slowest. (Click here for more about the comparison.) One of the striking features of this cycle has been the behavior of private investment in structures, both residential (new houses) and nonresidential (new factories, plants, office buildings, stores, etc.). The percentage drop in private investment in structures has been the largest ever in the last 60 years, and investment in these long-lived assets remains depressed, showing no sign of recovery.

11303

## OUTLOOK FOR THE RURAL ECONOMY

*By Jason Henderson, vice president, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, May 17, 2011 (34 pages)*

<http://www.kansascityfed.org/publicat/speeches/2011-henderson-omaha-dairy-producers-5-17.pdf>

- Rural America fared better during the recession and recovery.
- Crop incomes are booming and farmers are buying tractors, land, and more.
- Economic growth and inflations have risen recently.
- Despite a stronger recovery, headwinds remains.
- New opportunities are emerging with stronger demand.
- Agriculture continues to face volatile markets.
- Low leverage ratios and strong working capital are the best way to manage through volatile times.

11304

## OUTLOOK FOR U.S. AGRICULTURAL TRADE

*By Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept of Agriculture, May 26, 2011, 18 pages.*

<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/ers/AES//2010s/2011/AES-05-26-2011.pdf>

FY 2011 Exports Expected to Rise to \$137 Billion; Imports to Rise to \$93 Billion

Fiscal 2011 agricultural exports are forecast at a record \$137 billion, up \$1.5 billion from the February forecast and 26 percent (\$28.3 billion) above 2010.

Oilseeds are unchanged as higher prices offset lower volumes. Grain exports are forecast down on lower volume due to increased competition for wheat. Cotton exports are forecast up slightly on strong second quarter shipments. Higher prices and strong Asian demand support increased pork and beef exports. Dairy products and animal by-products are also up. The forecast for China is raised \$1 billion to a record \$21 billion on strong soybean and cotton exports. The forecasts for the Middle East and North Africa are raised due to strong grain shipments, while South Korea is up on larger meat shipments.

**11305**

## **A POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR THE 21ST CENTURY GRID: ENABLING OUR SECURE ENERGY FUTURE**

*By White House, June 2011, 108 pages.*

See also a fact sheet at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ostp/smart-grid-fact-sheet-6-13-2011.pdf>

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ostp/nstc-smart-grid-june2011.pdf>

A 21st century electric grid is essential to America's ability to lead the world and create jobs in the clean energy economy of the future. In his State of the Union address, President Obama outlined a vision for doubling America's use of clean energy by 2035 and achieving the goal of putting one million electric vehicles on the road by 2015. Realizing these goals will be critical to America winning the future, the Administration has already made historic investments in clean energy technologies, grid modernization, and electric vehicle infrastructure. But more needs to be done to build on that foundation.

**11306**

## **RISK OF EMERGING MARKET PROPERTY COLLAPSE IS LOW**

*By Oxford Analytica, Friday, June 17 2011.*

<http://www.oxan.com/display.aspx?ItemID=DB168810>

After a US housing bust triggered the first rounds of the global financial crisis, soaring home prices in emerging economies are now causing concern. The buoyancy of China's housing market has attracted particular attention, as properties in key cities are out of reach of the majority of citizens.

**11307**

## **SHAKY ECONOMIES FOR EGYPT, TUNISIA**

*By Interview with Jane Kinninmont of Chatham House in London, Council on Foreign Relations, June 9, 2011*

<http://www.cfr.org/economics/shaky-economies-egypt-tunisia/p25243>

The successful ousting of Tunisian and Egyptian leadership earlier this year has increased economic instability in both countries, and some fear it could undermine the transition to democracy, despite the fact that G8 leaders recently pledged \$20 billion in aid. Billions more are also expected in the form of loans from multilateral banks such as the World Bank and IMF. Jane Kinninmont, a Middle East expert at Chatham House in London, says there are legitimate concerns about the timing of aid, since any given now would strengthen transitional governments and could result in binding agreements for future elected governments. Tunisia faces fewer economic and political challenges, but "the new government will face a lot of the problems that the old government did," says Kinninmont, including job creation for college graduates.

**11308**

### **SMALL BUSINESS LENDING CONTINUES TO STRUGGLE**

*By Matthew Koepke and James B. Thomson, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Economic Trends, June 27, 2011*

<http://www.clevelandfed.org/research/trends/2011/0711/01finmar.cfm>

As the economy continues to grow at an anemic pace, questions remain about the condition of small business lending. The most recent data on conditions are mixed. On one hand, the Federal Reserve Board's senior loan officer survey on bank lending practices suggests that the lending environment has been improving for small business owners. In the most recent survey, the net percentage of senior loan officers reporting tighter lending standards for C&I loans for small business dropped to -1.9 percent. Moreover, according to the survey, demand increased, with a 5.6 net percentage of senior loan officers reporting increased demand for C&I loans from small businesses, the first time the series has turned positive since June 2006. On the other hand, the most recent data from the FDIC suggests that small business lending by FDIC-insured banks and thrifts remains weak.

**11309**

### **THE U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE'S "BEIGE BOOK"**

*By U.S. Federal Reserve, June 8, 2011*

<http://www.federalreserve.gov/fomc/beigebook/2011/20110608/FullReport.htm>

Reports from the twelve Federal Reserve Districts indicated that economic activity generally continued to expand since the last report, though a few Districts indicated some deceleration. Some slowing in the pace of growth was noted in the New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, and Chicago Districts. In contrast, Dallas characterized that region's economy as accelerating. Other Districts indicated that growth continued at a steady pace. Manufacturing activity continued to expand in most parts of the country, though a number of Districts noted some slowing in the pace of growth. Activity in the non-financial service sectors expanded at a steady pace, led by industries related to information technology and business and professional services.

11310

## **U.S. INNOVATION AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY: VIEWS OF FOUR EXPERTS**

*By Council on Foreign Relations, June 6, 2011*

<http://www.cfr.org/economics/us-innovation-economic-recovery/p25198>

News of rising unemployment and the threat of a Moody's downgrade puts the lagging economic recovery into sharp focus and puts pressure on the United States to spur innovations that boost global competitiveness. President Barack Obama's 2011 State of the Union address stressed the need to "out-innovate, out-educate, and out-build the rest of the world" to remain competitive and "win the future." While U.S. funding of research and development (R&D) has remained consistent at around 2.5 percent of GDP over the last thirty years (WSJ), sharp increases in spending by emerging markets such as China and India--as well as the global financial crisis and a need to sharply curtail U.S. debt-- has put the United States in a potentially disadvantageous position.

11311

## **WHAT'S IT WORTH? THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF COLLEGE MAJORS**

*By Center on Education and the Workforce, Georgetown University, May 2011, 182 pages.*

<http://www9.georgetown.edu/grad/gppi/hpi/cew/pdfs/whatsitworth-complete.pdf>

To summarize, while we found that any degree is better than no degree, we also found that there are significant differences. For example, the median earnings for full-time, full-year workers with Bachelor's degrees (but no graduate diplomas) vary dramatically — from \$29,000 for Counseling Psychology majors to \$120,000 for Petroleum Engineering majors. In some ways, then, a student's choice of undergraduate college major can be almost as important as deciding whether to get a Bachelor's degree at all.

11312

## **WHY THE U.S. RECOVERY IS LAGGING. "FIRST TAKE"**

*Analysis by Sebastian Mallaby, Council on Foreign Relations, June 3, 2011*

<http://www.cfr.org/economics/why-us-recovery-lagging/p25196>

The latest jobs report from the U.S. Labor Department confirms the picture that emerges from CFR's economic tracking. Although the recession ended two years ago, the recovery is agonizingly slow. Friday's data show that nonfarm payrolls increased by only 54,000 in May, about one-third of what private forecasters expected and far fewer than the 232,000 jobs that were added in April. The unemployment rate ticked up from 9.0 percent to 9.1 percent.



## **WILL WE BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN & REPLACE OUR ENERGY & TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN A POST-PEAK OIL WORLD?**

*By Jeffrey Brown, ASPO-USA, posted April 4, 2011.*

<http://www.energybulletin.net/stories/2011-04-04/commentary-will-we-be-able-maintain-replace-our-energy-transportation-infrastruct>

The author, an independent petroleum geologist, notes that developed countries worldwide are facing huge costs associated with maintaining and replacing aging infrastructure. This will entail a large expenditure of resources and energy, chiefly petroleum, but Brown, who has extensively documented an ongoing and accelerating trend in the decline of global oil exports, believes that large-scale maintenance and replacement is unlikely to happen. In an energy- and resource-constrained future, Brown states that “what can’t be funded and maintained won’t be funded and maintained” – already, many local governments in the U.S. are turning paved county roads back into gravel because they can’t afford the upkeep. Natural disasters, such as the earthquake and tsunami that recently hit Japan and the hurricanes that struck the U.S. Gulf Coast in 2005, will only aggravate the problem. He believes that the U.S. will eventually be forced to conduct “triage” on its infrastructure; however, no serious discussion of this possibility is taking place, as most government planners are still working on the assumption of future increases in automobile traffic.

# GLOBAL & ENVIRONMENT ISSUES

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11314

## CLIMATE CHANGE POSES MAJOR RISKS FOR UNPREPARED CITIES

*By National Science Foundation, April 7, 2011 (the scope of this reference is worldwide)*

[http://www.nsf.gov/news/news\\_summ.jsp?cntn\\_id=119165&org=NSF&from=news](http://www.nsf.gov/news/news_summ.jsp?cntn_id=119165&org=NSF&from=news)

Cities worldwide are failing to take necessary steps to protect residents from the likely impacts of climate change, even though billions of urban dwellers are vulnerable to heat waves, sea level rise and other changes associated with warming temperatures.

A new examination of urban policies by Patricia Romero Lankao at the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) in Boulder, Colo., in conjunction with an international research project on cities and climate change, warns that many of the world's fast-growing urban areas, especially in developing countries, will likely suffer disproportionately from the impacts of changing climate.

11315

## ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND ELECTRIC SYSTEM RELIABILITY

*By the staff of the Bipartisan Policy Center, 2011 (56 pages).*

<http://www.bipartisanpolicy.org/sites/default/files/BPC%20Electric%20System%20Reliability.pdf>

There is a summary at <http://www.bipartisanpolicy.org/library/report/environmental-regulation-and-electric-system-reliability/coverletter>

A smooth and cost-effective transition to a cleaner, more reliable power generation fleet is essential for our economy. Balancing protection of public health and the environment with concerns about the economic impacts of new regulations is always controversial, and the suite of recent EPA regulations of power plants has reinvigorated this familiar debate. The report issued today by the BPC, *Environmental Regulation and Electric System Reliability*, is the product of an extensive effort by BPC to examine reliability and cost issues associated with forthcoming EPA regulations.

Over the course of several months, the BPC collaborated with the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC), and Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM) to host three day-long workshops. These workshops featured presentations and panel discussions by nearly 60 energy experts, including representatives of the electric utility industry, environmental organizations, labor unions, state regulators, regional transmission organizations, federal agencies, and Congressional staff. These stakeholders contributed to a vigorous, fact-based discussion of the regulatory and technical challenges at hand and available strategies to manage reliability concerns surrounding forthcoming EPA regulations. To supplement these discussions, BPC staff conducted its own independent analysis and thoroughly reviewed the range of existing analyses.

11316

## **FEED THE FUTURE: GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY RESEARCH STRATEGY**

*By Feed the Future Initiative, May 2011, 52 pages.*

[http://www.feedthefuture.gov/documents/FTF\\_research\\_strategy.pdf](http://www.feedthefuture.gov/documents/FTF_research_strategy.pdf)

The President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, titled "Feed the Future (FTF)", has the overarching goal of sustainably reducing global poverty and hunger ([www.feedthefuture.gov](http://www.feedthefuture.gov)). Providing sufficient food to the world's growing population will require a 70 percent increase in agricultural production by 2050 (Bruinsma 2009). The food price spikes of 2006-2008 and that are resurfacing today underscore the fragility of global food security, with recent estimates that nearly a billion people are food insecure (Shapouri 2010), affecting families in the United States and around the world. While the causes were many, the underlying challenges are clear: the world cannot achieve the Millennium Development Goals (<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>) relating to hunger, poverty, health, gender and the environment when the growth of agricultural productivity and income stagnates or is otherwise insufficient.

11317

## **HIGH PRICES THREATEN FOOD SECURITY**

*IIP Digital, June 17, 2011 (about the OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2011-2020 report)*

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/article/2011/06/20110617125306enelrahc0.7477075.html>

Washington — The outlook for world agricultural output and food supplies is positive in the near future, but several years out, the Agricultural Outlook 2011-2020 report projects higher prices and persistent volatility in commodity supplies and prices.

11318

## **INTERSECTIONS OF YOUTH AND FOOD SECURITY**

*Report for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), May 3, 2011, 37 pages.*

[http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/PNADU952.pdf](http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADU952.pdf)

The purpose of this report is to provide guidance to USAID on how to best engage youth in global food security initiatives. USAID is a leader in addressing the root causes of food insecurity and providing solutions that improve agricultural activity, promote market development, prevent nutritional deficiencies, and promote rural growth. This work is in line with the Millennium Development Goal to half the amount of hungry individuals by 2015. However, much work is still needed in this field, as almost one billion individuals remain food insecure.

This report was developed as part of a Capstone Project through the Trachtenberg School of Public Policy and Public Administration at The George Washington University. This report was prepared for the Office of Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade, within the United States Agency for International Development.

11319

## **OECD-FAO WORLD AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK 2011-2020**

[http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/newsroom/docs/Outlookflyer.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/newsroom/docs/Outlookflyer.pdf)

*By Merritt Cluff, Trade and Markets Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*

Commodity prices rose sharply again in August 2010 as crop production shortfalls in key producing regions and low stocks reduced available supplies, and resurging economic growth in developing and emerging economies underpinned demand. A period of high volatility in agricultural commodity markets has entered its fifth successive year. High and volatile commodity prices and their implications for food insecurity are clearly among the important issues facing governments today. This was well reflected in the discussions at the G20 Summit in Seoul in November, 2010, and in the proposals for action being developed for consideration at its June 2011 meeting of Agriculture Ministers in Paris.

11320

## **MAPPING HOTSPOTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOOD INSECURITY IN THE GLOBAL TROPICS**

*A report by the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security. Released June 3, 2011, 88 pages.*

[http://www.ccafs.cgiar.org/sites/default/files/assets/docs/ccaafsreport5-climate\\_hotspots\\_advance-may2011.pdf](http://www.ccafs.cgiar.org/sites/default/files/assets/docs/ccaafsreport5-climate_hotspots_advance-may2011.pdf)

There is a news release at <http://www.ccafs.cgiar.org/news/press-release/study-reveals-future-hotspots-climate-risk>

The report, "Mapping Hotspots of Climate Change and Food Insecurity in the Global Tropics" (PDF) was produced by the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). The work was undertaken by a team of scientists responding to an urgent need to focus climate change adaptation efforts on people and places where the potential for harsher growing conditions poses the gravest threat to food production and food security.

11321

## **TURNING STORMWATER INTO PRODUCTIVE WATER**

*By Michelle Avis, Verge Permaculture, posted March 28, 2011.*

<http://www.vergepermaculture.ca/blog/2011/03/28/turning-storm-water-productive-water>

Cities worldwide are facing major challenges in stormwater management, due to the growth in non-permeable surfaces such as asphalt and concrete pavement. Traditionally, most municipal stormwater systems have been designed to carry water away as quickly as it arrives, by diverting it to storm drains, where it ends up in local streams, rivers and lakes; conventional stormwater management systems are a major cause of local water pollution by concentrating surface contaminant runoff into local ecosystems.

Many innovative, low-cost alternatives to traditional stormwater management are being employed in cities around the world; this article features examples from Sydney, Australia and Tucson, Arizona, USA, such as curb cuts, check dams and constructed wetlands, that create permeable areas to allow flood control and water filtration in urban street settings.

11322

## THE WORLD'S WOMEN 2010: TRENDS AND STATISTICS

*By UN Statistics Division, 2011*

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/Worldswomen/WW2010pub.htm>

*The World's Women 2010: Trends and Statistics* is the fifth issue of *The World's Women* and is being produced to coincide with the first-ever World's Statistics Day, 20.10.2010. The current issue highlights the differences in the status of women and men in eight areas – population and families, health, education, work, power and decision-making, violence against women, environment and poverty. Analyses are based mainly on statistics from international and national statistical sources.

The *World's Women 2010* shows that progress towards gender equality has been made in some areas, such as school enrolment, health and economic participation. At the same time the report shows that much more needs to be done to close the gender gap in critical areas such as power and decision-making and violence against women.

# COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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11323

## CONFRONTING THE CYBER THREAT

*Backgrounder by Jonathan Masters, Council on Foreign Relations May 24, 2011*

<http://www.cfr.org/technology-and-foreign-policy/confronting-cyber-threat/p15577>

International Strategy for Cyberspace (PDF)–

[http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/rss\\_viewer/international\\_strategy\\_for\\_cyberspace.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/rss_viewer/international_strategy_for_cyberspace.pdf)

A series of high-profile events in 2010 and 2011 highlighted the increasing and multifaceted threat of cyberattacks. These include the espionage hacks on Google and Western energy companies (WSJ), the Stuxnet (VanityFair) infiltration of Iranian nuclear sites, and the targeting of government networks in South Korea (BBC). U.S. cybersecurity policy continues to evolve to meet these challenges, but critical gaps remain, including the incomplete protection of digital infrastructure vital to national security, such as power grids and financial networks. Upon assuming office in 2009, President Barack Obama declared cyberspace a strategic national asset and requested a complete Cyberspace Policy Review (PDF). In May 2011, the White House also released its International Strategy for Cyberspace (PDF)--an attempt to signal to both allies and adversaries what the United States expects and what its plans are in this emerging medium. Current U.S. cybersecurity policy splits responsibilities between the Departments of Defense and Homeland Security, with the former managing "dot mil" and the latter "dot gov" domains. Despite these initiatives, U.S. policy still lacks a coherent approach to protecting critical digital assets outside of the government and, in most cases, relies on the voluntary participation of private industry.

11324

## CYBERSECURITY, INNOVATION AND THE INTERNET ECONOMY

*Green paper by the U.S. Dept of Commerce Internet Policy Task Force, June 2011, 77 pages.*

[http://www.commerce.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2011/june/cybersecurity\\_green\\_paper\\_finalversion\\_0.pdf](http://www.commerce.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2011/june/cybersecurity_green_paper_finalversion_0.pdf)

There is a news release at <http://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2011/06/08/commerce-department-proposes-new-policy-framework-strengthen-cybersec>

The U.S. Department of Commerce today released a report that proposes voluntary codes of conduct to strengthen the cybersecurity of companies that increasingly rely on the Internet to do business, but are not part of the critical infrastructure sector.

The report, *Cybersecurity, Innovation and the Internet Economy*, focuses on the “Internet and Information Innovation Sector” (I3S) – these are businesses that range from small and medium enterprises and bricks-and-mortar firms with online services, to social networking sites and Internet-only business, to cloud computing firms that are increasingly subject to cyber attacks.

“Our economy depends on the ability of companies to provide trusted, secure services online. As new cybersecurity threats evolve, it’s critical that we develop policies that better protect businesses and their customers to ensure the Internet remains an engine for economic growth,” said Commerce Secretary Gary Locke. “By increasing the adoption of standards and best practices, we are working with the private sector to promote innovation and business growth, while at the same time better protecting companies and consumers from hackers and cyber theft.”

11325

## **GIST INITIATIVE LAUNCHES INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROGRAMS**

*Global Innovation through Science and Technology (GIST)*

*Media Note, Office of the Spokesperson, Washington, DC, June 18, 2011*

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/06/166490.htm>

At the recent conference on Economic Development through Science and Technology Innovation, the State Department-sponsored Global Innovation through Science and Technology (GIST) initiative launched two programs that will foster innovation and technology entrepreneurship through social networking, skill development, and financing.

**GIST Accelerator Network (GISTnet)** – A web-based social media platform that provides mentorship, resources and tools for young entrepreneurs to collaborate, connect with investors and accelerate technology commercialization. Incorporating popular social networking tools, GISTnet will also facilitate participation in competitions, discussion lists and enable real-time access to training, education and events.

**TECH-i technology idea competition** – Designed to encourage young entrepreneurs in 43 nations through coaching and seed funding. The GIST initiative invites applicants to develop innovative solutions to complex economic development challenges. Beginning July 2011, registered GISTnet users can submit two-minute video pitches. Finalists will be selected by the public and expert reviewers to compete for up to \$60,000 (USD) in awards.

11326

## **GOOGLE’S LOSS: THE PUBLIC’S GAIN**

*By Robert Darnton, New York Review of Books, April 28, 2011.*

**(The article to be provided by the IRC upon request)**

The seven years since Google launched its Google Book Search Project -- to digitalize all books that have ever been printed -- have been marked with a series of lawsuits for violation of copyright. Google has proposed settlements, but a recent court decision rejected their viability. This article explores where Google went wrong and what is right about such a project that would make literature more widely available.

11327

## **ONLINE ACTIVISTS RECEIVING U.S. TECHNICAL SUPPORT, TRAINING**

*By IIP Digital, June 16, 2011*

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/article/2011/06/20110616160521nehpets0.7473566.html>

Washington — By the end of 2011, the United States will have spent \$70 million over the past few years to promote Internet freedom around the world.

The funding has included investments in technologies to help people circumvent strict firewalls. Also included has been training for activists in new programming and helping them understand the online risks they are facing.

11328

## **PROMOTING GLOBAL INTERNET FREEDOM: POLICY AND TECHNOLOGY**

*By Patricia Moloney Figliola, Congressional Research Service, May 26, 2011*

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/166789.pdf>

Modern communication tools such as the Internet provide a relatively inexpensive, accessible, easy-entry means of sharing ideas, information, and pictures around the world. In a political and human rights context, in closed societies when the more established, formal news media is denied access to or does not report on specified news events, the Internet has become an alternative source of media, and sometimes a means to organize politically.

The openness and the freedom of expression allowed through social networking sites, as well as the blogs, video sharing sites, and other tools of today's communications technology, have proven to be an unprecedented and often disruptive force in some closed societies. Governments that seek to maintain their authority and control the ideas and information their citizens receive are often caught in a dilemma: they feel that they need access to the Internet to participate in commerce in the global market and for economic growth and technological development, but fear that allowing open access to the Internet potentially weakens their control over their citizens.

11329

## **SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES AND OUR LIVES: HOW PEOPLE'S TRUST, PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS, AND CIVIL AND POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT ARE CONNECTED TO THEIR USE OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES AND OTHER TECHNOLOGIES**

*By Pew Internet & American Life Project, June 16, 2011, 85 pages.*

<http://www.pewinternet.org/~media/Files/Reports/2011/PIP%20-%20Social%20networking%20sites%20and%20our%20lives.pdf>



Questions have been raised about the social impact of widespread use of social networking sites (SNS) like Facebook, LinkedIn, MySpace, and Twitter. Do these technologies isolate people and truncate their relationships? Or are there benefits associated with being connected to others in this way? The Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project decided to examine SNS in a survey that explored people's overall social networks and how use of these technologies is related to trust, tolerance, social support, and community and political engagement.

The findings presented here paint a rich and complex picture of the role that digital technology plays in people's social worlds. Wherever possible, we seek to disentangle whether people's varying social behaviors and attitudes are related to the different ways they use social networking sites, or to other relevant demographic characteristics, such as age, gender and social class.

11330

## **TECH PULSE INDEX: "AN INDEX OF COINCIDENT INDICATORS OF ACTIVITY IN THE U.S. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SECTOR"**

*Compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco's Center for the Study of Income and Productivity*

<http://www.frbsf.org/csip/pulse.php>

The Tech Pulse Index is an index of coincident indicators of activity in the U.S. information technology sector. It can be interpreted as a summary statistic that tracks the health of the tech sector in a timely manner. The indicators used to compute the index are investment in IT goods, consumption of personal computers and software, employment in the IT sector, as well as industrial production of and shipments by the technology sector. The index extracts the common trend that drives these series.

11331

## **UN EXPERT CALLS INTERNET FREEDOM FUNDAMENTAL BUT OFTEN VIOLATED**

*By IIP Digital, June 8, 2011*

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/article/2011/06/20110608171936ffej0.9470484.html>

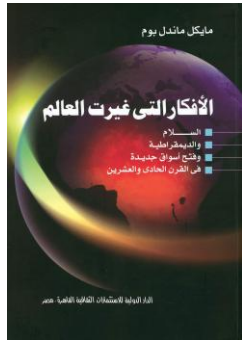
Washington — When the young United Nations adopted a declaration of universal rights in 1948, it included the freedom “to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media.”

A new U.N. report says that in the 21st century that has to include freedom on the Internet — a freedom it says many countries are increasingly failing to honor.

The report was written by Frank La Rue, the special rapporteur, or investigator, on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and submitted to the U.N. Human Rights Council. With 2 billion people online, La Rue writes, the Internet has become “one of the most powerful instruments of the 21st century for increasing transparency in the conduct of the powerful, access to information, and for facilitating active citizen participation in building democratic societies.”



## RANSLATED BOOKS



### الأفكار التي غيرت العالم : السلام والديمقراطية وفتح اسواق جديدة فى القرن الحادى والعشرين

تأليف : مايكل ماندل بوم  
ترجمة : علا أحمد إصلاح

#### THE IDEAS THAT CONQUERED THE WORLD

By Michael Mandelbaum

Translated by: Ola Ahmed Eslah

الدار الدولية للاستثمارات الثقافية القاهرة - مصر  
122 شارع عثمان بن عفان - الكلية الحربية - مصر الجديدة - القاهرة  
2639112 - 26391113

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فى عصر الحرب وعدم التأكد ، يأتى كتاب الأفكار التى غيرت العالم ليقدم وثيقة مهمة عن خطوط التصدع فى القرن الحادى والعشرين ، من العوامة إلى الإرهاب ومن صراع القوى العظمى إلى الأمن المشترك. يذهب ماندل بوم إلى ان هناك ثلاث أفكار تسيطر على العالم: السلام باعتباره الأساس المفضل للعلاقات بين الدول، والديمقراطية بوصفها الطريقة المثلى لتنظيم الحياة السياسية، والأسواق الحرة باعتبارها الأداة التى لا غنى عنها لخلق الثروة. وعلى الرغم من أنها ليست مطبقة فى كل مكان، إلا إنه لا يوجد لها منافسون خطرون لأول مرة فى التاريخ، ولم تغير الهجمات الإرهابية فى II سبتمبر 2001 والتدخلات العسكرية الأمريكية فى افغانستان والعراق والتى تلتها هذا الوضع.

(كتاب مثير للإعجاب .... يطرح فيه ماندل بوم موضوعه بشكل انيق ومقنع ينم عن درايه واسعة). - مارتن وولف  
Martin Wolf فاينانشيال تايمز)

إن قوة هذا الكتاب تكمن فى تحليل ماندل بوم للقوى الدبلوماسية والاقتصادية التى تربط عالمنا المعاصر معا - ديفيد

شريبمان David Shribman شيكاغو تريبيون Chicago Tribune

(عرض وتحليل قوى وعميق للتأثير المنتصر والمستمر لأفكار السلام والديمقراطية والأسواق الحرة) - ريتشارد ريفز

Richard Reeves ، يونيفرسال بريس سنديكيت Universal Press Syndicate أبرز كتاب سياسى لسنة

2002 بشهادة مجلة واشنطن مونثلى Washington Monthly

أفضل كتاب لسنة 2002 بشهادة ذا شيكاغو تريبيون Chicago Tribune

مايكل ماندل بوم Michael Mandelbaum هو استاذ السياسة الخارجية الأمريكية بمدرسة الدراسات المتقدمة بجامعة جونز هوبكنز وزميل مجلس العلاقات الخارجية، ومحرر عمود منتظم عن الشؤون الخارجية فى جريدة نيوزداى وشارك فى تأليف ثمانية كتب عن السياسة الخارجية.



# RESOURCES FOR RESEARCH

- **Global Innovation through Science and Technology (GIST)**  
<http://www.gistinitiative.org/>
- **THE U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 150 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE NATION. U.S.**  
<http://www.gpo.gov>
- **Feed the Future Initiative**  
<http://www.feedthefuture.gov/>
- **Human Rights.gov** – “the official United States Government (USG) website for human rights related information”  
<http://www.humanrights.gov/>
- **Research Strategy Guide – a resource for journalists**  
<http://journalistsresource.org/reference/research/research-strategy-guide/>
- **Google search trends – what people are searching**  
<http://www.google.com/trends>
- **Google Uncle Sam**  
Google has discontinued its very useful “Google Uncle Sam” service, which retrieved only U.S. federal and state government items  
<http://www.seroundtable.com/google-uncle-sam-13518.html>



## Information Resource Center

U.S. Embassy, 5 Tawfik Diab Street, Garden City, Cairo.

### ***FIND IT ON THE WEB!***

#### **US EMBASSY, CAIRO**

<http://egypt.usembassy.gov/>

*Information on Ambassadorial activities, embassy programs, consular and visa information, press releases, webchats, latest US government statements, documents and reports, and more.*

#### **US EMBASSY INFORMATION RESOURCE CENTER (IRC)**

<http://egypt.usembassy.gov/irc/index.htm>

*IRC brochure, Focus, access and membership policies, hours, great web pages, free online resources, and more by visiting the IRC Website.*

#### **IRC FACEBOOK PAGE**

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<http://egypt.usembassy.gov/irc/focus.html>

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Visit our website at: <http://egypt.usembassy.gov/irc/index.htm>